

A Path Through the Records – The Ancient Lunar Dome

Part 1 of 5

2026-05-14 Dr. Graeme Innes

The author acknowledges the inspiration of The Other Side of Midnight podcasts with Richard C. Hoagland and the website <https://www.enterprisemission.org>.

Un-illusion (*verb*): To undo or dispel an illusion; to de-program the brainwashed simply by telling the truth. (credit: A View From Space, aka Gary Bell).

Absorbing the definition above is a necessary step to gain the freedom that only the truth can bring. In particular I wish to focus on getting you, dear reader, out of the fog that NASA and other agencies have spent decades creating. This series of articles will present evidence from multiple sources, proving we have been kept from knowing about the ruins of an ancient glass dome covering the entire Moon.

The reason I invoke the “brainwash” meme is because there are cultural influences that suggest that:

- a) Present day Earth humans are the highest life form in the universe,
- b) We are the first of any species on Earth to have space travel, and
- c) Our science and technology are “leading edge”.

Of course, if someone else once existed who had the technology to build a massive glass dome covering 100 percent of the Moon, all of these cultural assumptions fail miserably. Revealing such truth will cause some to be bitter, others to rejoice and all to be humbled by the sheer majesty of the ancient relics.

NASA's Beginnings and Brookings

From the very start in 1958, NASA had a charter under the National Aeronautics and Space Act. It is widely known that the fledgling space agency was supposed to promote “*the expansion of human knowledge of phenomena in the atmosphere and space*”. It is less widely known that there is a clause in the charter limiting NASA's scope to what the Department of Defence (now Department of War) allows:

“Sec. 205... (d) No [NASA] information which has been classified for reasons of national security shall be included in any report made under this section [of the Act]....”

In other words, the DoW can selectively quash newsworthy NASA items on the basis of national security.

One of the first actions of NASA was to commission the Brookings Institute think tank to produce a report, foreseeing possible reactions of society to the discoveries that might be made in outer space. In 1961, the Brookings report *Proposed Studies on the Implications of Peaceful Space Activities for Human Affairs* was released. It included the following statements on pages 215 and 216:

“Since intelligent life might be discovered at any time ... and since the consequences of such a discovery are presently unpredictable ... How might such information, under what circumstances, be presented to or withheld from the public for what ends?”

Since then, NASA and other agencies have toed the line marked by Brookings and the charter/DoW.

Any evidence that might prove an extraterrestrial presence, past or present, has been deliberately withheld until the DoW and similar agencies deem that society is adequately prepared to know about it.

Early Lunar Data

The first closeup photographs and films of the lunar surface were widely published in the late 1960's – in black-and-white format. Newspapers and television in those years were largely black-and-white media. After the initial excitement over the Moon landings, the consensus became: the Moon is a dead, airless and boring place. Hardly worth the billions of dollars needed to set foot on it.

Along with historical descriptions such as “the silvery Moon”, the visual perception of a greyscale Moon was reinforced for generations. This effect has been a primary factor in creating the illusion referred to in this series of articles.

To help break that illusion, we simply introduce colour.

While colour imaging technology existed for decades before the space program, only a few high-end magazines and later films presented the lunar surface in colour. More recently, a breakthrough in human consciousness has come about with the development of the Internet, where the original lunar photographic record is now freely available.

Figures 1 to 3 show side-by-side comparisons of original NASA images and digitally colour-enhanced or “equalized” versions that merely amplify the latent colour information.

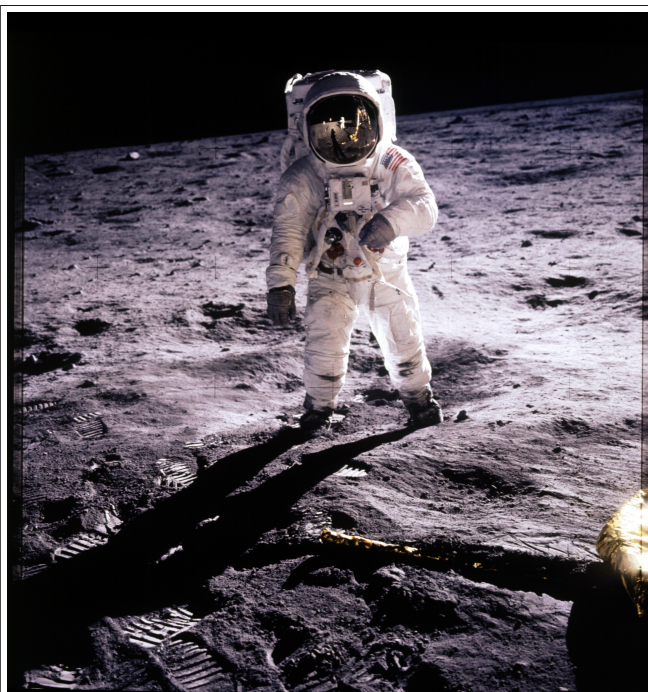


Fig. 1a Original Apollo frame AS11-40-5903.

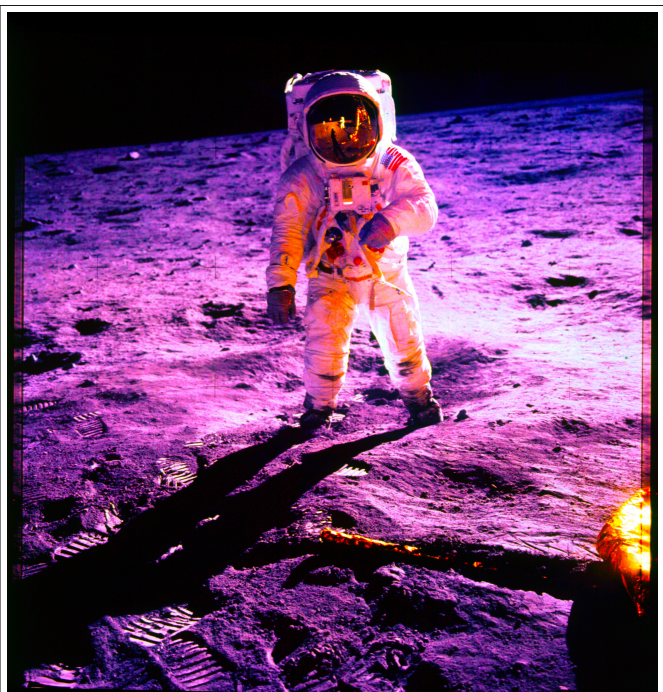


Fig. 1b Colour enhanced frame AS11-40-5903.



Fig. 2a Original Apollo frame AS17-134-20426.

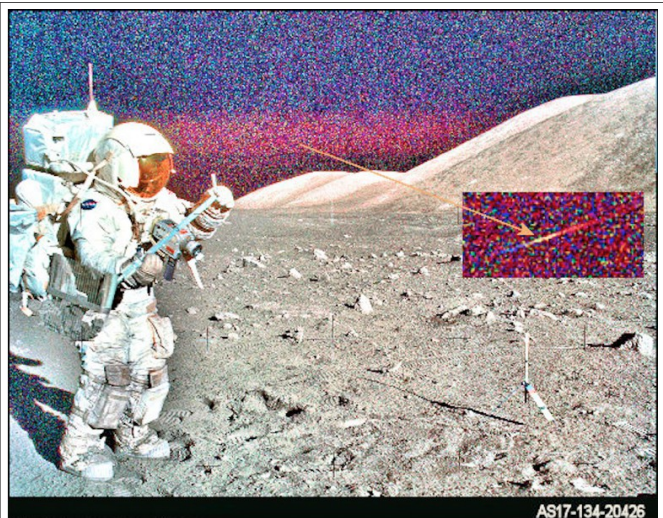


Fig. 2b Colour enhanced and annotated frame AS17-134-20426.



Fig. 3a Original Apollo frame AS17-134-20442.

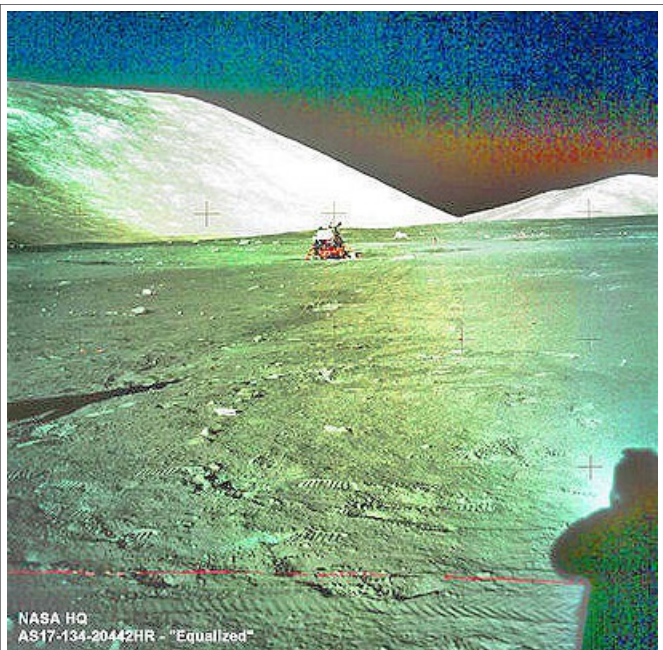


Fig. 3b Colour enhanced frame AS17-134-20442.

It does not take a genius to notice the rainbow colours in these photographs, especially in the lunar sky! These are absolutely impossible under the standard NASA model of a hard vacuum on a greyscale lunar surface. There should only be a pitch black sky with faintly shining stars and planets, yet atmospheric-like effects are clearly present.

In case you might say the colors are an artifact of the photographic film used in the early lunar missions, the same effects appear in digital imaging taken by other agencies, Figures 4 to 6.



Fig. 4a Original image of the Chang'e 3 lander (2014).

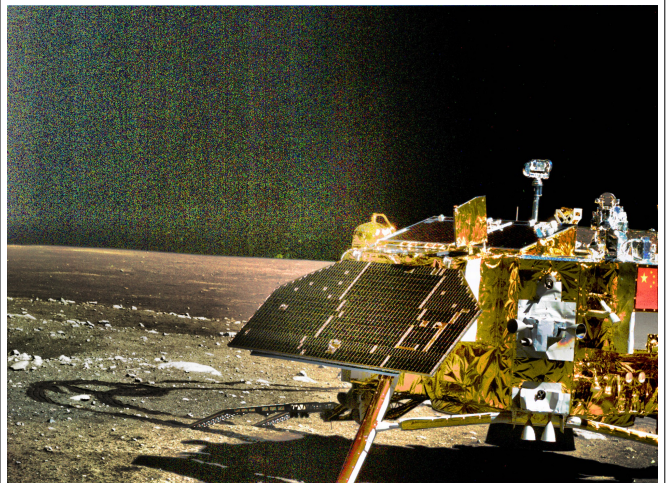


Fig. 4b Colour enhanced image of the Chang'e 3 lander (2014).



Fig. 5a Original image of YuTu (2014).



Fig. 5b Colour enhanced image of YuTu (2014).

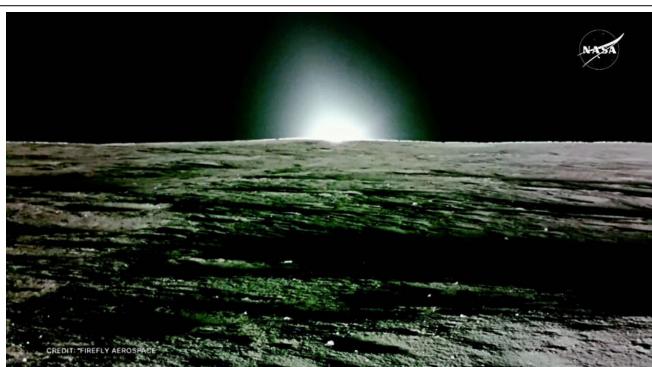


Fig. 6a Original image from Blue Ghost (2025).

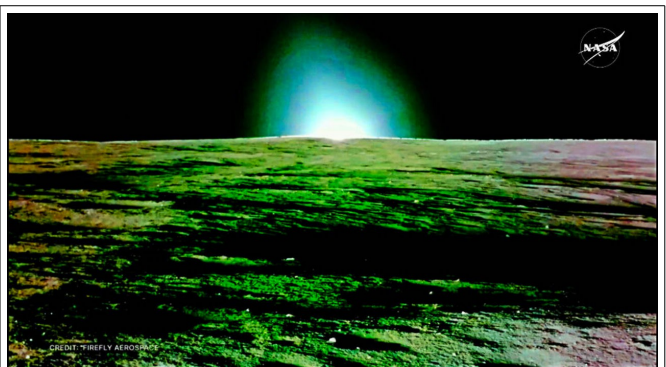


Fig. 6b Colour enhanced image from Blue Ghost (2025).

Both the Chinese Chang'e 3 lander, Fig. 4, and its YuTu rover, Fig. 5, recorded amazing “rainbows” in

the *Sinus Iridum* sky (Latin: Bay of Rainbows). Something in the supposedly pitch black sky is reflecting sunlight towards the camera, since the sun is actually well out of view to the upper right side of each frame (note the shadow direction).

Even more amazing is the Blue Ghost image taken *after* sunset, Fig. 6, with the sun invisible below the horizon behind the camera. The scene is still well lit (in a pitch black vacuum ...) and there is something in the distance reflecting high altitude sunlight back towards the camera. With rainbow colours, no less.

Behold, the remains of the ancient lunar glass dome! The glass is transparent when seen from overhead (from lunar orbit and from Earth). It reflects sparkles of bright sunlight when seen from the side. It refracts white light into the component colours, just like a prism or the Crystal Palace in Madrid, Fig. 7.

The glass dome is now full of holes and in ruins after eons of hypervelocity meteorite impacts on the airless Moon. That is why spacecraft could land on the lunar surface, as long as they got lucky and did not hit pieces of glass on the way down. Apologies to the recently crashed missions, which did not know about this in advance.

Or, perhaps the highest leadership knew and recently have wished to demonstrate the existence of the glass, as per Brookings. More in Part 5.

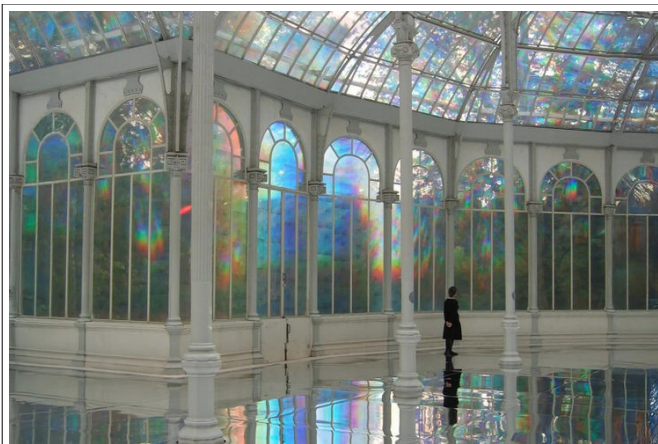


Fig.7a Original image of the Crystal Palace, Madrid.

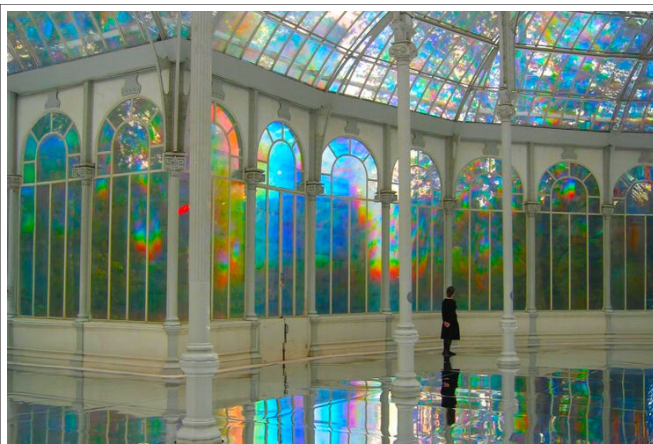


Fig. 7b Colour enhanced image of the Crystal Palace, Madrid.

In Part 2 of this series, find out how to see the colours of the lunar dome from your own backyard.

Homework Assignment

Experiment #1:

- Ask your favourite AI to see the *original* lunar images shown above (not a copy of a copy ...).
- Ask it to equalize the colours.
- “What do you see in the lunar sky?”
- “What explanation can you think of for those colours?”
- “Has anyone proposed an explanation for the colours?”